

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

Mauritania 200640

Protecting livelihoods, reducing undernutrition, and building resilience through safety nets, asset creation and skills development	
Number of beneficiaries	604 752
Duration of project	1 July 2014 – 31 December 2016 (30 months)
WFP food tonnage	40,739 mt

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	40 406 170
Cash and vouchers and related costs	26 987 278
Capacity development & augmentation	1 005 486
Direct support cost	8 804 898
Indirect support cost	5 404 268
Total cost to WFP	82 608 100

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

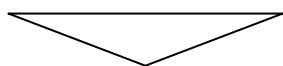
Food insecurity in Mauritania stems from poverty, environmental degradation, and cyclical shocks. Recent assessments show that over 14 percent of the population is consistently food insecure. Thousands more become food insecure as the annual lean season approaches, and food insecurity in urban Nouakchott has risen sharply in recent years.

Low food consumption reflects limited dietary diversity and nutritional status impacted by poor caring practices and inadequate access to water, sanitation and health services. Global acute malnutrition among children age 6–59 months doubles between the harvest and lean season, exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) serious threshold.

This operation presents a strategic shift for WFP in Mauritania, leveraging existing capacities of WFP and partners and maximizing impact through geographic and programmatic integration of activities at three levels: within WFP; with partners through community-based planning and monitoring; and with broader Government systems. Safety nets will be linked with community asset creation and skills development to build household capacity to withstand shocks. The nutrition strategy targets seasonal shocks with cross-cutting capacity building at central, institutional and community levels while ensuring active beneficiary participation.

The operation supports 2014–2017 WFP Strategic Objectives 1 “Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; 3 “Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”; and 4 “Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger”, and contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7. It is aligned with Government strategies for poverty reduction, nutrition and malnutrition, and takes into account food deficits projected in 2014.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Mauritania 200640 “Protecting livelihoods, reducing undernutrition, and building resilience through safety nets, asset creation and skills development” [WFP/EB.2/2014/.../...].

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Mauritania is a low-income, food-deficit country in the Sahara-Sahel belt, ranking 155 of 186 countries in human development and 139 of 148 in gender inequality.¹ Women's importance is recognized, but men dominate in all spheres. For example, while women are traditionally responsible for feeding children, men provide the money for food purchases. Life expectancy at birth is under 59 years and one in ten children do not reach age five.² The 2013 census counts over 3.4 million people, including 51 percent women.³ Annual population growth is 2.5 percent and average fertility per woman is 4.4 births.⁴
2. One in four Mauritians live on less than USD 1.25 per day.⁵ Nearly 62 percent live in multidimensional poverty with overlapping deprivations in health, education, and standard of living.⁶ School attendance is low; 60 percent of the workforce has no formal education and 40 percent of the population are illiterate.⁷
3. Vulnerable populations live mainly in rural areas, relying on rain-fed pasture and agriculture where soil is poor and land degraded.⁸ Half of the population live in urban areas,⁹ including one quarter in Nouakchott,¹⁰ with numbers increasing during the lean season when vulnerable rural populations move to urban centers.
4. Security is stable, but the situation in the wider Sahel sub-region remains unpredictable. The conflict in Mali resulted in the influx of 66,000 refugees, presenting additional burdens for populations living along the border.¹¹

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. Household food security relies on rural production and urban migration. Food security analysis of the last five post-harvest periods¹² finds 14.5 percent of the population consistently food insecure (6.1 percent severe).¹³ Average food insecurity prevalence during the last five lean seasons was 24.8 percent (9.2 percent severe). During the 2011–2012 food crisis, 32.2 percent were food insecure (12.5 percent severe).¹⁴
6. Mauritania is 80 percent desert, with only 0.5 percent of arable surface.¹⁵ Domestic agriculture production covers no more than 30 percent¹⁶ of food needs, the rest is

¹ Rural poverty concerns primarily women. UNDP. Human Development Report 2013 [HDR].

² HDR 2013.

³ Ministère des Affaires Economiques et du Développement, Office Nationale de la Statistique. *Rapport des résultats préliminaires provisoires du recensement général de la population*. April 2013.

⁴ HDR 2013.

⁵ HDR 2012.

⁶ HDR 2013.

⁷ Low school attendance rates and gender disparities in access to education are addressed through Country Programme 200251.

⁸ EPCV 2008 – FSMS series 2009–2013.

⁹ ACF Espagne and FEWS Net.

¹⁰ OCHA. Population Evaluation. 2013.

¹¹ UNHCR. December 2013. WFP assists these populations Regional EMOP 200438.

¹² Data analysed is from July for the lean season and December for the post-harvest period.

¹³ Numbers of moderate (severe) food-insecure people in rural and urban areas during the last five post-harvest periods was 376,000 (145,000) in 2009; 222,000 (75,000) in 2010; 595,000 (296,000) in 2011; 565,000 (178,000) in 2012; and 635,000 (182,000) in 2013. WFP and CSA FSMS series 2009–2013.

¹⁴ Numbers of moderate (severe) food-insecure people in rural and urban areas during the last five lean seasons was 649,000 (278,000) in 2009; 829,000 (352,000) in 2010; 693,000 (261,000) in 2011; 1,125,000 (435,000) in 2012; and 820,000 (195,000) in 2013. WFP and CSA FSMS series 2009–2013.

¹⁵ Government of Mauritania. National Strategy for Food Security. February 2013.

imported. Environmental degradation, desertification and unpredictable rainfall present important challenges for rural populations relying on pasture and crops. Low production capacity on degraded land produces stocks for poor rural households lasting only three to six months, and part of the harvest goes to reimbursing debt.¹⁷ Female-headed households are particularly vulnerable¹⁸ as women rarely own land, have little access to credit, and remain under-represented in decision-making.

7. Sixty percent of the food-insecure population live in rain-fed agriculture and agro-pastoral zones.¹⁹ The poorest households plant on small plots and have few or no livestock. Household production covers 12 percent of food needs,²⁰ one-third is purchased and the rest comes from gifts, borrowing or wild foods. Outside the River Valley, off-season crops are rarely cultivated in rain-fed agricultural zones due to absence of irrigation.
8. Food prices have not decreased from the 2010 peak. Lean season peaks in food insecurity are linked to depletion of household food stocks.²¹ Livestock losses coming out of the 2012 crisis ranged from 10 to 50 percent and still represent a major constraint.²² These compounded shocks contributed to deterioration of purchasing power and productive assets, while increasing migration to urban areas.²³ The most vulnerable reduce expenditures on health and take children out of school to cope with seasonal stresses and shocks, limiting long-term development.²⁴
9. Food insecurity in Nouakchott reached 16.9 percent at the peak of the drought crisis in July 2013, up from 1.5 percent in July 2009.²⁵ The poorest urban households face high food costs, increased water prices and unreliable labour markets.²⁶ Flooding in Nouakchott in 2013 brought additional shock to vulnerable households.
10. Traditional community support provides a safety net to prevent vulnerable households from falling into difficulties, but economic and climate shocks risk undermining these support systems.²⁷
11. While the 2013–2014 harvest is 19 percent higher than the five-year average,²⁸ it is 15 percent less than the previous growing season. Areas with significant deficit will face a difficult lean season. Lingering impacts of the 2012 crisis, recent flooding, and potential locust infestation present additional risks. Nouakchott and all southern regions have been identified through the *Cadre Harmonisé* as areas of concern.²⁹

¹⁶ Percentage considers agribusiness generated along the Senegal River, mainly in Trarza region, and excludes regional disparities and local producers with much lower yields.

¹⁷ ACF Espagne and FEWS Net. FSMS July 2013; FEWS Net. Mauritania livelihoods profile. March 2005–2010; WFP. Evaluation on Mauritania. 2002.

¹⁸ EPCV 2008, FSMS July 2013.

¹⁹ ACF Espagne and FEWS Net. FSMS July 2013; FEWS Net Livelihoods profile; WFP evaluation 2002.

²⁰ Systematic monitoring (post-distribution and FSMS).

²¹ Prices for local production vary significantly and represent 20% of needs, but international commodity prices are mostly stable.

²² Selling livestock is the most important coping strategy for households mitigating impacts of seasonal shocks after exhausting food stocks.

²³ FSMS July 2013

²⁴ WFP. Mauritania Market Analysis. December 2011.

²⁵ FSMS. 2008–2013.

²⁶ FSMS July 2013; Save the Children. HEA Analysis: Zone peri-urbaine (Nouakchott), 2009-2010.

²⁷ Economic shocks directly influence incoming-generating activities. In a fragile environment these activities are even more vulnerable, either directly as with the 2013 floods, or indirectly through movement of rural populations to cities that increases burdens on urban households.

²⁸ Cereal production for 2013–2014 is 297,000 mt; for 2012–2013 it was 346,000 mt (DPCSE/MDR estimates).

²⁹ Government of Mauritania, Ministère du Développement Rural – CSA. *Perspectives agricoles et alimentaires en Mauritanie 2013–2014*. November 2013.

12. Food-insecure households rely on cereals, oil, and sugar; typically consuming much less than the minimum daily requirement.³⁰ Household access to drinking water is 48 percent in rural areas and 60 percent in urban.^{31, 32} Children under five consume the same diet as adults in 76 percent of households, with potential to impede optimal child growth and development.³³ Exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months benefits just 27 percent of children, and 28.8 percent of children aged 6–23 months lack dietary diversity.
13. The national five-year average for global acute malnutrition (GAM) during the post-harvest period among children aged 6–59 months is 6.5 percent, while in the south GAM prevalence approaches the 10 percent WHO serious threshold. Five-year average GAM prevalence during the lean season surpasses 12 percent at the national level, and reaches above the 15 percent WHO emergency threshold in six regions.³⁴ Chronic malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months averages 25 percent over the past five years.³⁵
14. Anaemia in children aged 6–59 months exceeds the WHO critical level of 40 percent at the national level and across all regions.³⁶ Anaemia prevalence is high among non-pregnant women aged 15–49 years, reaching 54.2 percent.³⁷

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

15. Government policies are expressed in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2012–2015), Inter-sectorial Nutrition Action Plan (2011–2015), and National Protocol for Management of Acute Malnutrition (December 2011). WFP is the custodian of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund, that supports the Environment Policy Statement and Sustainable Development (March 2011) and the National Environment Action Plan (2012–2016). WFP supports Mauritania in its commitment to the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger partnership, and with its participation in the multi-country Cost of Hunger Study. The Government's *Emel*³⁸ initiative mitigates shocks through sale of subsidized food commodities³⁹ and, on a smaller scale, targeted free food distribution.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

16. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP collaborate in Assaba and Guidimakha regions to implement a harmonized post-crisis and resilience response funded by EuropeAid. *Action contre la faim* (ACF), *Groupe de recherches et d'échanges technologiques* (GRET) and the French Red Cross implement a similar coordinated response in Gorgol and Brakna regions. World Vision International, Save the Children, Oxfam and ACF are among the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) implementing rural development, nutrition and cash activities.

³⁰ FSMS, July 2013; WFP and UNICEF. Food Security and Nutrition Cross-Analysis. July 2013.

³¹ Preliminary results – DHS/MICS 2011.

³² SMART January 2013.

³³ FSMS July 2013.

³⁴ Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol, Guidamakha, Tagant and Hodh el Gharbi regions; SMART surveys series, 2008–2013.

³⁵ SMART of July 2013.

³⁶ SMART of July 2012.

³⁷ SMART of July 2012.

³⁸ “Hope” in Arabic.

³⁹ Subsidized commodities include wheat, rice, oil, sugar (and pasta in Nouakchott).

Coordination

17. WFP participates in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and humanitarian needs overview process. WFP co-leads the Food Security Working Group with FAO and participates in the nutrition technical group, led by UNICEF. WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health (MoH) work together to map geographic coverage of nutrition feeding centres for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (CRENAMs) and for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (CRENIs). The Ministry of Economics and Development (MAED) co-leads the Steering Committee of the National Social Protection Strategy that supervises the national database of vulnerable households,⁴⁰ food security activities (with the *Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire*, CSA), and cash activities with MAED.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

18. Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200640 (PRRO) provides for the immediate food and nutrition needs of vulnerable households while protecting livelihoods through safety nets before, during and after shocks, including building the long-term capacity of households, communities and national systems to enhance resilience to future shocks. Safety nets are integrated into the response to reduce the impact of seasonal stress and shocks. Support is extended in duration to stabilize vulnerable households by enhancing production and improving integration into the market economy.⁴¹ Capacity building and WFP gender policy guidance cross-cut all levels. The PRRO contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

19. The PRRO draws on existing capacities and enables geographic and programmatic integration of assistance activities for maximum impact. The strategy incorporates three axes. The first of these axes is synergy of WFP operations, including: (i) school feeding through Country Programme 200251; (ii) refugees through Emergency Operation 200438; (iii) environment through the Climate Changes Adaptation Fund; and (iv) rural development and nutrition safety nets and resilience through this PRRO. The second axis is integration with partners through community-based planning and monitoring, and the third is integration with broader Government systems supporting social protection. Linkages will be established by strengthening partner collaboration, avoiding overlap of activities, and scaling up a targeted and context-specific response in Nouakchott.
20. The strategy is aligned with internal and external recommendations for more integrated nutrition programmes, targeted seasonal food support, food assistance for assets (FFA) activities discouraging negative coping mechanisms, and scaled-up cash transfers. Activities will integrate safety nets and early recovery activities supporting vulnerable households for eight months of the year, building resilience through asset creation and skills development. In addition, these activities form part of an emergency preparedness response and will be scaled up during the peak of the lean season.
21. The operation anticipates a food deficit in 2014, expected to be high in some parts of the country. Food security and nutrition will be monitored and the response adjusted to optimize synergies. The PRRO timeframe is aligned with UNDAF and WFP country programme cycles closing in 2016. Nutrition and rural development activities formerly

⁴⁰ WFP is the lead technical reference for targeting through this World Bank-supported system.

⁴¹ Duration of support is 12 months for CRENAM, 6 months for BSF and 8 months for food security activities (FFA and GFD).

addressed through the country programme have already been shifted to the ongoing PRRO which integrates its own strategy for these activities. The country programme will be revised to keep only school feeding with targeting and implementation strategy harmonized to PRRO activities and areas.⁴² WFP will continue partnering with MAED, United Nations agencies and NGO partners through shared initiatives on climate change, rural resilience and the Government-led nutrition action plan.

Enhancing assets/skills and emergency preparedness

22. Assistance will be provided during the peak of the lean season (July–September) through general food distribution (GFD) and unconditional cash, ensuring support when household access to food is most constrained and providing a response to shocks for the most vulnerable populations in food insecure areas. Households in urban areas must often support seasonal migrants during these periods, when the urban labour market slows. Where WFP and partner capacity allows, GFD and unconditional cash will be complemented by communications activities supporting communities to better exploit assets created in previous months (composting, agricultural techniques, and environmental resource management), or to address social and economic conditions (maternal and child feeding practices, education, and hygiene).
23. Activities supported through cash and food transfers will be targeted to households that are severely food insecure.⁴³ In rural areas, activities will help secure household food stocks in the post-harvest period, and enhance and protect community and household assets ahead of the lean season. Interventions will support regional and community rural development plans, including water harvesting, rehabilitation and development of degraded fields. Activities will be customized to seasonality, livelihood zone and environment; for example, promoting irrigated crops⁴⁴ and pastureland post-harvest with focus on women's groups (March); rehabilitating degraded fields and fire-breaks (February–May); and dune fixing and tree planting (April into the lean season).
24. WFP will work with communities to encourage women's participation as primary recipients of household assistance. FFA activities will be selected and designed with consideration for context, partner capacity, and reduction of work hardship for women; supporting expertise and skills that enhance the value and long-term impact of assets.
25. In urban areas, WFP collaborates with MAED, the urban community of Nouakchott, French cooperation (SCAC), GRET and German cooperation (GIZ). FFA will be defined with partners and the community, focusing on income generating activities and linked to infrastructure challenges where feasible (for example, sanitation, water or flood risk reduction).
26. Village food reserves (VFRs) provide a safety net for moderately food insecure communities at risk of becoming severely food insecure by supporting food availability and access in rural areas that are remote from markets. VFRs sell cereals at subsidized prices during the July–September lean season, earning income to support partial replenishment of stocks during the post-harvest period. Where local production surpluses allow, VFRs can encourage increased production through local purchases. Community-level sensitization encourages sale of small quantities with priority for the most

⁴² WFP will continue meeting needs of refugees displaced by the conflict in Mali through regional EMOP 200438 that has been expanded through 2014. Humanitarian air services are managed under a Special Operation.

⁴³ According to analysis of FSMS data over the previous 5 years and results from the July 2013 survey, 190,000 people are consistently severe food insecure, and the number of severely food insecure people increases to 200,000 during the peak lean season.

⁴⁴ Selection of nutritious crops will be done in collaboration with FAO.

vulnerable. VFRs are beneficial for all livelihood groups: agro-, agro-pastoral, and pastoralist.

27. In line with recent World Bank findings on VFRs and the Government's *Emel* system,⁴⁵ WFP will sustain support to VFRs for the duration of the PRRO, providing training and systematic follow-up on management and supply and, where possible, linkages to local production, thereby ensuring VFRs become a long-term resilience building community-owned asset. Collaboration with NGOs and FAO will ensure synergy with partners. Opportunities to expand VFR supply beyond cereals will also be explored. Stakeholders will collaborate to review optimal locations for VFRs and Government EMEL shops to ensure efficient and appropriate geographic coverage, and avoid overlap.

Treat and prevent acute malnutrition

28. Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) ensures year-round treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6–59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through community-run CRENAMs. Besides supporting routine screening and referral activities by CRENAM implementing partners and health centre personnel, WFP works with MoH, CSA, and NGO partners, in collaboration with UNICEF, to conduct twice yearly large-scale community level screening and referral of malnourished children and mothers to appropriate nutrition centres using mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) criteria.
29. WFP will continue providing take-home dry family rations to trained community-level volunteers providing nutritional support and sensitization on best nutrition practices to beneficiaries at CRENAM sites. Consistent with increased WFP–UNICEF collaboration, WFP will introduce cash transfers for caregivers (typically mothers) accompanying children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to reduce early drop-out from in-patient CRENI sites. These cash transfers enable inclusion of centres lacking cooking facilities while easing logistic constraints of transporting small quantities of food to remote centres.
30. Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) prevents peaks in acute malnutrition in areas where acute malnutrition is above the emergency threshold, or above the serious threshold with the added risk of high food insecurity. BSF targeting children aged 6–23 months and PLW will begin in April and continue through the peak of the lean season to maximize prevention of acute malnutrition and mortality. Community-level referral systems will be strengthened through systematic screening; children with MAM or SAM and malnourished PLW will be referred to appropriate nutrition treatment centres. Beneficiaries will be sensitized on nutrition and hygiene practices by community agents. WFP will work through NGO implementing partners or in collaboration with UNICEF, MoH, and MASEF to ensure family members responsible for childcare (including men) are targeted for sensitization and receive appropriate messaging.
31. WFP continues working with partners and the Government through REACH and other platforms to reduce stunting and anaemia.

Hand-Over Strategy

32. Preparations for hand-over focus on reinforcing capacity at central, institutional and community levels. WFP and partners will collaborate on community-based planning and development, training local committees to manage and maintain assets, and refining early warning systems.⁴⁶ WFP will work with the World Bank to help the Government build

⁴⁵ Evaluation of the Emel Shops & VFRs. World Bank (Joel Hourticq & Limam Abdawa). October 2013.

⁴⁶ During the post-harvest and lean seasons, CSA collects data on food security indicators with support from WFP. MoH leads the twice yearly national SMART nutrition surveys. CSA, WFP, FEWS Net and ACF participate in a market

the national database of vulnerable households, which can enable medium-term hand-over of safety net support for some vulnerable households. WFP will also build Government capacity to prepare for and respond to crises.⁴⁷

33. A short to medium-term hand-over strategy can be envisaged for the 30 percent of VFRs that re-stock using self-generated funds. WFP will work with partners to train and follow-up VFR management and supply, leading to increased numbers of self-sustaining VFRs managed by local authorities and communities.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

34. The PRRO primarily targets the rain-fed agriculture and agro-pastoral zones of the south where the majority of recurrently food-insecure people and malnourished children live. The PRRO also assists vulnerable urban households in Nouakchott that rely on unstable shock-prone sources of income in flood-prone areas. VFRs and assets created in rural areas could potentially benefit nomadic pastoralists. Communities hosting Malian refugees in Hôgh el Chargui region will also benefit under the PRRO.
35. Geographical targeting considers areas where food insecurity and acute malnutrition have been consistently high for five years.⁴⁸ Hodh el Chargui,⁴⁹ Hodh el Garbi, Assaba, Gorgol, Guidmaka, Tagant, and Brakna regions are targeted for PRRO interventions based on trend analysis and the July 2013 Food Security Monitoring Survey (FSMS).⁵⁰ Market functionality, price trends, food availability, and beneficiary preferences are also considered in selecting targeted areas for food or cash modality.⁵¹ Urban areas of Nouakchott will be targeted considering prevalence rates and absolute numbers of persons in extreme vulnerability.⁵²
36. Household targeting will be performed with partners and village committees. The household economy approach (HEA) will be used in rural areas for targeting poor and very poor households. In urban areas, targeting will use the WFP-CSA 2012 database of vulnerable households that identified 12,000 households using a food and non-food composite index. This methodology is now being adapted for rural areas in collaboration with the Government and the World Bank. Vulnerability of poor female-headed households is given particular attention in targeting.⁵³
37. Beneficiary caseload estimates follow analysis of five-year trends, considering average population consistently in severe food insecurity during the post-harvest season (chronic

information system collecting information on price trends and food availability. Data contribute to the CSA-led early warning system.

⁴⁷ The Government will have a database of all vulnerable people and plans to support them through safety nets (probably cash transfers) by 2015. Once the new configuration of social protection is established, the Government will be able to support the most vulnerable people. The strategy of WFP and other actors will change to either support different layers of the population or the same population as today but with improved activities, leading the whole system to better resilience outcomes.

⁴⁸ Priority areas have one or more of these characteristics: (i) food insecurity consistently affecting 30 percent of the population during the lean season with GAM exceeding the 15 percent emergency threshold; (ii) 20 to 30 percent of the population affected by food insecurity and GAM above the emergency threshold; or (iii) GAM above the 10 percent serious threshold with the aggravating risk of food insecurity affecting 30 percent of the population.

⁴⁹ In recent years UNICEF has assisted children through BSF in Hodh el-Charghi region. UNICEF indicates they will continue conducting BSF in this region from 2014. WFP has therefore not included BSF assistance to children aged 6–23 months in Hodh el-Charghi in the PRRO despite high levels of malnutrition.

⁵⁰ See map at Annex III.

⁵¹ Markets and shops exist even in the most remote villages, where cash transfers can enable beneficiaries to access food.

⁵² Results of the EPCV 2008 and 2009–2013 FSMS series.

⁵³ Post-distribution monitoring conducted in December 2012 found 71% of vulnerable households in Nouakchott and 69% of rural households receiving cash transfers are headed by women; the PRRO targets women-headed households with 79% of the caseload.

severe food insecurity)⁵⁴ and average population consistently falling into severe food insecurity during the annual lean season (recurrent transitory severe food insecurity).⁵⁵ VFRs mainly target moderately food insecure populations, with caseloads also estimated using five-year averages.⁵⁶

38. BSF will be provided to children aged 6–23 months and PLW in targeted communities. TSF activities target children aged 6–59 months and malnourished PLW referred and admitted for treatment in accordance with the National Protocol for the Treatment of Acute Malnutrition.⁵⁷ Children exiting therapeutic feeding as cured will be referred to CRENAMs.
39. The response will dynamically adjust to food security and nutrition monitoring and analysis of rainfall, agricultural production, and prices.⁵⁸ If a new shock or large-scale crisis occurs, estimates will be realigned with findings from vulnerability, nutrition and crop assessments and early warning systems. Geographical coverage for nutrition activities can be expanded to prevent peaks in acute malnutrition and mortality in a large-scale crisis.
40. Access to food decreases and reliance on negative coping strategies increases as the lean season approaches, leading to spikes in acute malnutrition.⁵⁹ Activities follow the seasonal calendar of a normal or non-crisis year (see Figure 1).⁶⁰ The PRRO accounts for projected food deficit pockets in 2014 and seasonal livelihoods planning exercises will allow further refinements in the timeline for interventions.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Activities	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
FFA – cash	56 856	59 177	116 033
FFA – food	35 610	37 063	72 673
Unconditional cash (lean season)	54 728	56 961	111 689
GFD – food (lean season)	43 529	45 306	88 835
VFRs	71 442	74 358	145 800
TSF children 6–59 months	61 964	64 494	126 458
TSF PLW	0	18 387	18 387
FFT CRENAM helpers	160	1 440	1 600
CRENI caregivers	0	2 938	2 938
BSF children 6–23 months	103 041	107 246	210 287
BSF PLW	0	142 695	142 695
Total with overlap	427 330	610 065	1 037 395
Total without overlap	308 423	296 328	⁶¹604 752

⁵⁴ Table 1: FFA – food and cash (190,000 people with overlap with food assistance); TSF, FFT, BSF, and CRENI caregivers (180,000 women and children with overlap with nutrition)

⁵⁵ Table 1: GFD and unconditional cash (200,000 people with overlap)

⁵⁶ Table 1: VFRs (145,000 people with overlap)

⁵⁷ CRENAM admission criteria: children 6–59 months with MUAC \geq 115mm and $<$ 125mm; weight for height \geq -3 Z-score and $<$ -2 Z-score, and no bilateral oedema; pregnant women with MUAC $<$ 210 mm; lactating women with MUAC $<$ 210 mm having a child $<$ 6 months of age. CRENAM exit criteria: children 6–59 months with cured MUAC \geq 125 mm/ weight for height \geq -1.5 Z-score during 2 consecutive CRENAM visits; pregnant women cured if MUAC \geq 230 mm during 2 consecutive visits, 6 months after the birth; lactating women cured when the baby reaches 6 months of age and the MUAC of the mother \geq 230 mm during 2 consecutive visits.

⁵⁸ To be updated with the most recent prices through the country office's market information system.

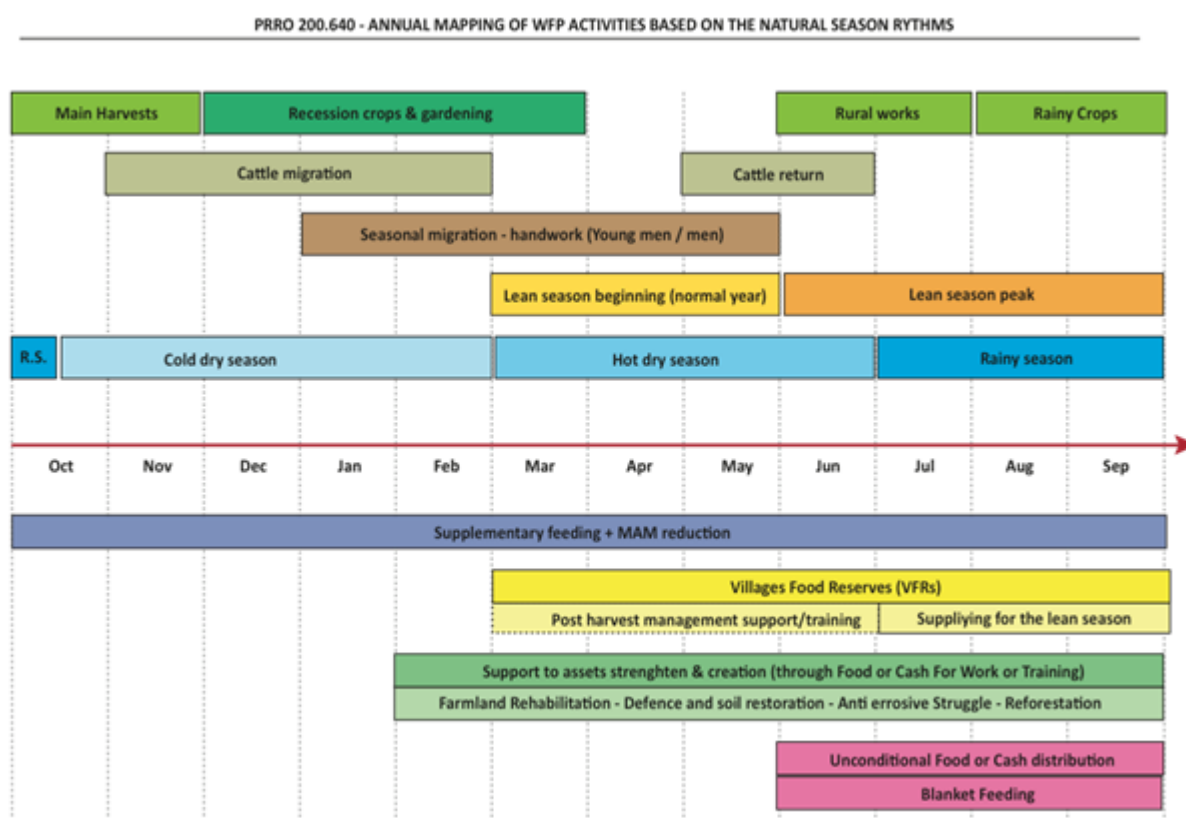
⁵⁹ 2009–2013 FSMS series.

⁶⁰ This calendar will be further detailed by region through seasonal livelihoods planning in March–June 2014.

⁶¹ Global overlap between food and cash activities is 35%.

41. Excluding nutrition, there is no overlap between beneficiaries assisted through food and cash as these activities are implemented in different geographical areas in accordance with feasibility study recommendations. Consistently severe food insecure households are supported during eight months. Food and cash assistance is conditional during five months and unconditional during the three months of peak lean season. During the peak period the number of beneficiaries receiving unconditional cash and GFD increases as households fall from moderate to severe food insecurity. However, there is a 70 percent overlap between food assistance and nutrition activities. VFRs, which are implemented during the peak lean season, primarily address households with moderate food insecurity, and overlap of VFR-assisted households with food and cash beneficiaries is nearly 40 percent.

Figure 1: Seasonal calendar of critical events and activities



NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH

42. WFP provides half rations for food security interventions to ensure continuous targeted safety nets year-round, excluding the October–January post-harvest period when food security interventions are not implemented.⁶² The cash transfer value matches the daily value of the in-kind food basket. Established with the Government and other partners in consideration of food price trends,⁶³ the cash transfer value and is set below the average daily wage to minimize impacts. It is adjusted to market prices as necessary.

⁶² In crisis years, additional households will receive the full GFD ration or cash transfer of 24,000 Mauritanian Ouguiya.

⁶³ Average local cost of the WFP food basket was established through a 12-month analysis of commodity prices across all regions. Based on a six-person household, the cost has been set at 12,000 Mauritanian Ouguiya (USD 40) year-round.

43. Food rations cater for the micronutrient deficiencies of targeted population groups, providing Vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, iodized salt, special fortified blended foods and ready to use supplementary foods. Since food commodities available on the local market are not enriched, cash transfers will be accompanied with sensitization activities.
44. For VFRs, rations include 75 percent of cereals needed for a household of six. Each VFR can support fifty households for three months. The cash-to-caregivers ration is based on the in-kind food value of a ration covering 12 days, the average duration of in-patient treatment.⁶⁴

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)									
	TSF – PLW	TSF – children	CRENAM helpers	BSF – PLW	BSF – children	CRENI – caregivers	VFRs	FFA / GFD – food	FFA / GFD – cash
Cereals			1 000				400	250	
Pulses			250					20	
Oil	25		150	20				10	
Salt								2,5	
SuperCereal	250			200					
Plumpy'Sup		92							
Plumpy'Doz					47				
Cash (USD/person/day)						0.56			0.22
TOTAL (mt)	275	92	1 500	220	47		400	282.5	0.22
Total kcal/day	1 175	500	1 093	940	247		1 320	981	
% kcal from protein	13.2	10.2	12.7	13.2	10.2		14.9	14.2	
% kcal from fat	34.9	54.9	27.7	34.9	54.9		4.1	12.8	
Number of feeding days/year	270	60	240	180	180	12	90	240	240

TABLE 3a: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE (mt)									
	TSF – PLW	TSF – children	FFT – CRENAM helpers	BSF – PLW	BSF – children	VFRs	FFA	GFD	TOTAL
Cereals			960			10 498	6 541	12 091	30 090
Pulses			240				523	967	1 730
Oil	116		144	428			262	484	1 434
Salt							65	121	186
SuperCereal	1 162			4 281					5 443
Plumpy'Sup		698							698
Plumpy'Doz					1 158				1 158
Total (mt)	1 278	698	1 344	4 709	1 158	10 498	7 391	13 663	40 739

⁶⁴ 2,000 Ouguiya (USD 6.7) for 12 days, distributed monthly.

TABLE 3b: CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE (USD)				
	CRENI caregivers	FFA – cash	GFD – cash	Total
Total (USD)	48 432	9 273 357	15 166 219	24 488 008

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

45. NGO partners will perform beneficiary targeting, registration, sensitization and other technical aspects with local authorities. For cash activities, WFP will transfer funds to microfinance institutions (MFI) for delivery assistance or through NGOs when no other solutions exist. VFR implementation is organized at the community level with local management committees, CSA and NGOs.
46. WFP will organize regional and community workshops to identify priority assets and skills, based on regional and community development plans and direct discussions with stakeholders and beneficiaries. Seasonal livelihoods and community-based participatory planning tools will be used to identify priority areas and complementary efforts with partners. These tools further support the identification and planning of assets and capacities to be developed. Government services will perform technical supervision and quality control of rural development activities. Partners will be encouraged and trained to increase technical expertise for ensuring the quality and durability of assets.⁶⁵
47. BSF was previously implemented through MoH. Beginning in 2014, WFP is exploring working with NGOs on the technical aspects of implementation and collaborating with MoH on supervision.
48. TSF activities are implemented through NGOs in collaboration with the Government and UNICEF. Entry and exit criteria and duration of treatment are aligned with the national nutrition protocol. Community volunteers are trained by implementing partners, MoH and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and the Family, with support from UNICEF and WFP.
49. NGOs partnerships are formalized through standard WFP field-level agreements (FLAs). The new PRRO seeks economies of scale through global FLAs covering all activities in each geographic area.

Participation

50. WFP will work with partners and authorities at the national, regional, and village level to integrate community-based participative planning together with seasonality and livelihoods analysis and targeting. These approaches help ensure activities build on long-term context-specific resilience strategies developed with and owned by communities.
51. At the regional and commune levels, site and activity selection is carried out with stakeholders. At the village level, partners work with communities to create or strengthen local management committees representing all population groups. These committees support vulnerable household targeting using collectively validated criteria, and share WFP and partner messages with their communities, including encouraging women's active participation and good management of environmental resources. A complaints

⁶⁵ Given the local scarcity of skills required for creating these assets, it will be necessary to identify people and structures for this role and to provide training. The study planned for March 2014 will focus on these challenges.

management system will be organized with partners for beneficiaries in both urban and rural areas, including a hotline number to receive calls.⁶⁶

Procurement

52. Wheat is the primary commodity of this PRRO, representing 75 percent of planned quantities. The PRRO anticipates purchasing 70 percent of wheat requirements internationally and the rest through local importers offering internationally competitive prices. Regional procurement through the Forward Purchase Facility will consist mostly of pulses. An assessment will be conducted to determine possibilities to expand purchase of locally produced commodities.

Logistics

53. Internationally procured food will arrive through Nouakchott and Dakar ports. WFP uses warehouses in ten locations in Mauritania with 30,300 mt storage capacity; five mobile storage units can provide additional storage as needed. Food will be dispatched from WFP warehouses to partners and distribution points, using mainly commercial trucks. Landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs are high due to long distances and poor road infrastructure. The rainy season could present challenges for food deliveries in Hodh el Gharbi and Hodh el Chargui regions. Distribution in these areas where food has been designated the most appropriate modality may require pre-positioning of stocks. WFP manages the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) under a parallel Special Operation that includes a contingency for airlift of light cargo.

Transfer modalities

54. WFP has significantly scaled up cash transfers in Mauritania since 2011. Markets are well supplied and most commodities are available even during the lean season.⁶⁷ Price fluctuations for imported goods are relatively mild and linked only to the international context.⁶⁸ Cash distribution is appropriate in rural areas and can be more cost efficient given long distances between villages. Monitoring by WFP and partners clearly confirm year-round household preferences for cash. Cash has allowed WFP to reduce over-reliance on the supply chain during crisis periods, supporting faster response.⁶⁹ In both rural and urban areas, households receiving cash invest in income-generating activities.⁷⁰ Scale-up of cash supports Government plans to move towards a cash-based social safety net for vulnerable households. Risks for cash transfers will be reduced through agreement with stakeholders on security arrangements and distribution points, transparency during transfers, and local oversight committees at each site.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

55. Process monitoring and output data will be collected through cooperating partner reports, and regular on-site food distribution and beneficiary contact monitoring by WFP field staff. Outcome indicators will be monitored through quarterly post-distribution monitoring, FSMS, Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions

⁶⁶ A complaints management system was piloted in 2013 for cash transfers.

⁶⁷ Confirmed through price monitoring by WFP and partners and sub-office monitoring missions in 2012 and 2013, and WFP performed market analysis in December 2011.

⁶⁸ Local prices for imported commodities typically purchased by households will also be monitored for future adjustment of the cash transfer value.

⁶⁹ An analysis of telephone providers and MFIs was conducted in 2013 to find better money transfer solutions. MFIs are currently used for cash transfers in urban areas only, but will be piloted in rural areas during this PRRO.

⁷⁰ FSMS. Cash urban and rural. 2012.

(SMART) and end-line surveys in collaboration with United Nations agencies, NGOs and Government institutions, including the National Statistics Office and Nouakchott University. Data collection, analysis and dissemination of results will be in conformity with the business rules, methodology and frequency outlined in the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework. Staff and partner capacities will be enhanced through monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and results-based management training, and provision of smartphones for real-time data collection, analysis and reporting.

RISK MANAGEMENT

56. Programmatic risks: WFP may face the risk of lack of evidence to continuously inform programme response and demonstrate results. Sub-office footprint and M&E systems will be enhanced to ensure more effective targeting and assistance, with refined response and distribution modalities. WFP is strengthening collaboration with technical services, expert partners and counterparts to mitigate risks of low quality assets created through labour-intensive activities. WFP will strengthen capacities of staff, NGO and Government partners, and provide equipment and financial resources to enable associated technical services. Engagement of community leaders, women, and young people in local committees and sensitization activities will reduce risks for marginalized groups.
57. Contextual risks: Security is fragile in the Sahel region, particularly since the 2013 military intervention in Mali. If the situation deteriorates, humanitarian access may be reduced and stronger security measures required. WFP offices have already achieved minimum preparedness. Highly degraded environments present challenges, and achieving real impact may require specialized labour and large-scale works ahead of or in parallel with FFA activities. Enhanced linkages with expert institutes, ministries and partners are important. Dependence on imports and fluctuation of international markets creates price instability risks. Three or four individuals share the import market, presenting risks of uncompetitive business practices, although this has not yet posed a challenge.
58. Institutional risks: Funding challenges and stakeholder misunderstanding of WFP priorities are institutional risks with potentially high impact. WFP has been working with partners and the Government since late 2013 to shift from time-bound crisis support towards longer-term, integrated coherent interventions that build resilience of chronically vulnerable shock-prone communities. WFP will continue engaging donors to build long-term, continuous support and mitigate potential shortfalls. Rebuilding confidence is an ongoing process and will require continued strengthening of the WFP team and open and regular communication with donors.

Security Risk Management

59. WFP complies with United Nations minimum operating security and telecommunications standards. WFP is scaling up human resource capacity to support implementation of security mitigation measures at country and field office levels. UNHAS conducts regular flights, and provides security and medical evacuations and stand-by emergency support to the humanitarian community in Mauritania. WFP collaborates with the United Nations Country Team through the United Nations Department for Safety and Security, Information and Communications Technology Working Group and Security Management Team.

RECOMMENDATION

The Board is requested to approve the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Mauritania 200640.

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Date:

Ertharin Cousin

Executive Director

Drafted by: Franck Muller, Mauritania Country Office (Nouakchott)
Cleared by: Janne Suvanto, Mauritania Country Office (Nouakchott) on 4 April 2014
Reviewed by: Bob Barad, OMD Regional Bureau (Dakar)
Cleared by: Denise Brown, OMD Regional Bureau (Dakar) on 4 April 2014
Reviewed by: [name] Programme Review and Support (ODXPS)

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	30 089	9 985 112	
Pulses	1 730	1 072 748	
Oil and fats	1 434	1 920 126	
Mixed and blended food	7 300	8 593 974	
Others	186	31 497	
Total Food Transfers	40 739	21 603 457	
External Transport		5 088 032	
LTSH		10 434 823	
ODOC Food		3 279 858	
Food and Related Costs ⁷¹			40 406 170
C&V Transfers		24 488 008	
C&V Related costs		2 499 270	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			26 987 278
Capacity Development & Augmentation			1 005 486
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			68 398 934
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			8 804 898
Total Direct Project Costs			77 203 832
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ⁷²			5 404 268
TOTAL WFP COSTS			82 608 100

⁷¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁷² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff [*]	3 102 588
General service staff ^{**}	1 137 850
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	4 240 438
Recurring and Other	881 250
Capital Equipment	257 000
Security	812 000
Travel and transportation	1 391 610
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁷³	1 222 600
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	8 804 898

* Costs included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁷³ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Cross-Cutting Results and Indicator	
Results	Performance indicators
I. Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees (Target: >50% by December 2016) ➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, food within the household (Target: 50%) ➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash distribution (Target: >60%)
II. Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services (Target: >3 by December 2016) ➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (Target: 100%) ➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) (Target: TBD)
III. WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and/or at WFP programme sites (Target: >90% by December 2016) ➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (Target: 70%)

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Outcome 1.1 Reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD before June 2014 • Target: >90 (December 2016) ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD before June 2014 • Target: >90 (December 2016) ➤ MAM treatment performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: >75%) • Mortality rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: <3%) • Non-response rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: <10%) • Default rate (Baseline: 4.9%; Target: <15%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The programme is funded and does not experience pipeline break during the period of implementation ➤ No occurrence of crisis during the implementation period of the programme
Output 1.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (for example, schools and health centres), as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned 	
Output 1.1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned ➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion of planned 	

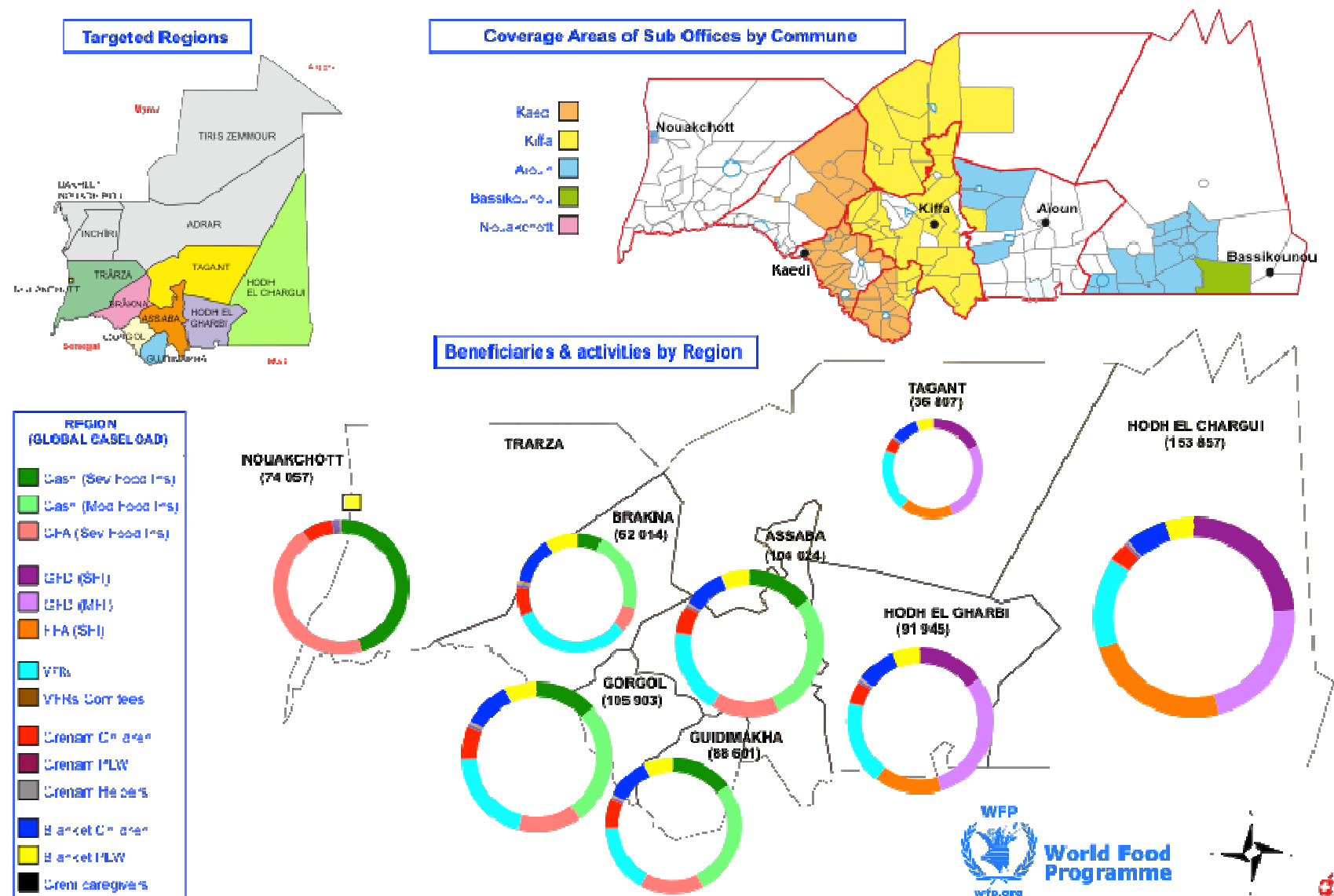
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food insecure communities and households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Asset Score <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD • Target :90% of targeted communities have CAS over baseline by 12/2016 ➤ Coping Strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD • Target: CSI of 100% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized by 12/2016 ➤ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD • Target: increased DDS of targeted households by 80% ➤ Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline: TBD • Target: reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communities agreed to work together in other to improve the food security ➤ The program is sufficiently funded to avoid food shortages
Output 3.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned 	
Outcome 3.2 Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: RRC reduced by 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political stability offers the possibility to work with the government and partners
Output 3.2.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (for example, schools and health centres), as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned distribution 	

	(disaggregated by type) ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned	
Output 3.2.2 Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored	➤ Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure ➤ Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training)	

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MAM treatment performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: >75%) • Mortality rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: <3%) • Non-response rate (Baseline: TBD before June 2014; Target: <10%) • Default rate (Baseline: TBD; Target: <15%) ➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 80 (December 2016) ➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 80 (December 2016) ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: < 10 (July 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The program is sufficiently funded to avoid food shortages
Output 4.1.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned ➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned ➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 	
Output 4.1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned ➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion of planned 	

ANNEX III – MAP

PRRO 200.640 : MAPPING OF WFP INTERVENTIONS IN MAURITANIA



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACF	<i>Action contre la faim</i>
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CRENAM	<i>Centre de récupération nutritionnelle ambulatoire pour traitement de la</i>
CRENI	<i>Centre de récupération nutritionnelle en interne</i>
CSA	<i>Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire</i>
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EMOP	emergency operation
EPCV	<i>Etude permanente sur les conditions de vie</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FLA	field-level agreement
FSMS	food security monitoring survey
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
GIZ	<i>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)</i>
GRET	<i>Groupe de recherche et d'échange technologique</i>
HDR	Human Development Report
HEA	household economy approach
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAED	<i>Ministère des affaires économiques et du développement</i>
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MFI	microfinance institution
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SCAC	<i>Service de coopération et d'action culturelle (France)</i>
SMART	Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VFR	village food reserve
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX IV – LTSH Matrix

ANNEX V – Project Budget Plan

ANNEX VI – Project Statistics

